SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. NO. 19.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. *Receipts for all sums* will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.
Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.
Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.
Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 1 A. M.
Closes on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.
Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.
Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.
Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips. all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, all kinds and Patterns; Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns; in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small

STEAM ENGINES

for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities for Manufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

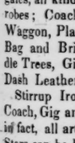
All Communications must be post-paid and directed to

SILAS BURNS,
Raleigh,
N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FOR 1851-'2.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

To my Friends and Customers in North Carolina.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were 'The BUG,' present in "*propria persona.*" I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 18 .05 840—w tf.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

A T HAND
Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by
J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—*y.*

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements.

W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

LAW SCHOOL At HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 15th of January next, and continue until June following.

A Moot Court will be holden once in each week.

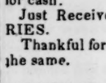
Text books can be had here at the prices charged by E. J. Hale & Son, of Fayetteville.

Board can be had in good families in town and in the immediate neighborhood upon reasonable terms.

F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.

December 30th, 1851. 16—1m.

Music and Pianos.



JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting,
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose,

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } *Executive Com.*
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of R. Tucker & Son are requested to come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. H. H. TUCKER,
Surviving Partner.

December 30, 1851. 900—

LARGE SALE, Valuable Real & Personal Property.

Commencing 12th January, 1852.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the late Richard Hines, offer for sale the very valuable Plantation he died possessed of, containing about 2700 acres, a little over half of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Plantation is situated on the north side of Tar River, in Edgecombe County, six or seven miles east of the Railroad, and nine miles above Tarborough, adjoining the lands of Richard Harrison, and others. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling with eight rooms and all the necessary out-houses and fixtures of the best kind and in good order.

We will not go into a detailed statement of the superiority of this Plantation, but invite all persons wishing to purchase valuable land to examine this. A plat of the land with a survey of the cleared portions is left in the hands of Mr. Isaac B. Farmer, on the premises, who is well acquainted with it and will give any information to persons wishing to purchase. We will sell it in one tract or divide it into two or three. If not disposed of at private sale, before the 12th of next January, we will, on that day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, offer it at public sale to the highest bidder. It has not been necessary for a Physician to visit it during this year.

We will also sell at the same place, one hundred and ninety negroes, of the most valuable kind; among them are three carpenters, (one of these a Wheel-wright,) two Blacksmiths, one painter, three first-rate house servants, (one of them a seamstress,) a good ostler and some of the best cotton-pickers in the Stae.

Also, the Stock and Crop, consisting of about 1500 barrels of Corn, 100 stacks of Fodder, two hundred bushels of Rye, four hundred bushels of Peas, three hundred and fifty fat hogs, 250 out hogs, 68 head of cattle, of the most improved breed.

Among them are many fine milk cows, and nine yoke of young oxen, large and well broke; 1 pair of horses, 1 pair splendid thorough bred fillies, 3 blooded mares, 2 very fine ponies, 150 head of sheep, the seed from near 400,000 pounds of cotton, two Gins, one wheat thrasher, three saddles and bridles, forty casks of plaster and lime, eight wagons, ten carts, thirty-six sides of leather, household and kitchen furniture, and all the farming implements of every description. The sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of.

☞ TERMS OF SALE. The land will be disposed of on a credit of one, two, and three years. Bonds bearing interest from date, with approved security, will be required. The other property will be sold on a credit of six months, for all sums over ten dollsrs; and all under that amount, cash; the purchaser giving bond and security before the property is delivered.

W. R. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
PETER E. HINES, }

Dec. 1, 1851. 896—wt12J.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasobable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balcontes, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW hulled Buckwheat Flour,
Superior Ohio Butter, Goshen Cheese,
Ohio Hams of Bacon, (excellent quality,)
Fine dried Beef, Buffalo Tongues,
Irish Potatoes, Prunes and Lindles,
Gayer and common Raisins, Currants and Citron,
Rhine Wines, together with a choice assortment of

TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES.

for sale low at F. MAHLER'S.
At the R. & G. R. R. Depot.

December 23, 1851. 899—

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IN accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman,*

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins.
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

Notice.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, in Oxford, on Wednesday, the 4th of February next. Business of importance will be before the Board, and a full attendance of the Trustees is earnestly desired.

By order of the President

JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Dec. 22, 1851. 901—4w.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. }
Dec. 10, 1851. }

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq., or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW SHOE STORE.

H. O. GILL, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he is now receiving the largest assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, VALICES, BONNET BOXES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELLS, &c., &c.,

that has ever been offered in this market.

The following is a list of a few of the leading articles which he now offers to the public:

Ladies' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Frunella Gaiters.
do do do do do do half do.
do Black thick and thin sole whole Gaiters.
do do do do half do.
do do do do Morocco Gaiters,
do do and Bronze do do Bootees,
do do thick and thin sole do Excelsiors,
do Bronze do do do.
do Black do Kid and Morocco Parodies,
do do do Enamelled Jenny Linds,
do Green, Bronze, and light colored Morocco Buskins,
do do do Polka Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Slippers,
do do do Ties,
do do do Walking Shoes,
do Black Kid and Morocco Buskins, thick and thin soles,
do Over Shoes, a nice article,
do White Kid Slippers, a superior article,

A beautiful article of White Kid Gaiters daily expected,

Misses' Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Prunella Gaiters,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do Blue, Green, Bronze, and light colored Misses Bootees,
do Black thick and thin sole do.
do do Morocco and Goat Buskins,
do do do Slippers,
do Goat and Boarded Bootees,

Children's black, blue, green, bronze, and light col'ed. Gaiters,
do do do do Morocco Bootees,
do do do do do Polkas,
do Goat Bootees and Jenny Lind Buskins.

Also, nearly every description of

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above can be had at exceedingly low prices, for Cash, at the RALEIGH SHOE HOUSE, on Fayetteville-street, opposite the Post Office, and second door below Mr. Pomeroy's Book Store.

N. B.—Country Merchants visiting this place will do well to give me a call, as they can be supplied on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, December 5, 1851. 10—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

$40,000 STATE BONDS!

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., December 9th, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 11th of January next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable at this Office semi-annually, on the first Monday of January and July; the principal of $20,000 of which will be payable at the end of twenty years, and the principal of the other $20,000 at the end of ten years.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of two Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, one entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," and the other "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State."

Persons bidding will please distinguish the class of Bonds for which they bid, and endorse on their letters, 'Proposals for State Stocks."

D. W. COURTS, *Pub. Treasurer.*

Raleigh, December 8, 1851. 11—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tfJ.

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTER'S.

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful
WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS,
Also, a variety of
FANCY CASSIMERES,
All of which are selling very cheap.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

Mutual Insurance Company.

THE annual meeting of "The North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company" will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. JOHN C. PARTRIDGE,

Secretary.

Raleigh, December 10th, 1851. 12—

NOTICE.

E. L. HARDING, & Co. Would inform their friends and customers that they can be found for a few days in a room over Messrs. Evans & Cooke's Store. Call at the far-famed and world-wide renowned Establishment of E. L. H. & Co., and get the best bargains, as heretofore.

December 19, 1851. 14—tf.

Ready-Made Clothing.

CHEAPER THAN EVER. We have received a full assortment of fine, extra fine, and low priced Ready-made Clothing, which we are instructed to sell at the very lowest prices, in order to close out the entire stock, to make room for further supplies.

A. B. STITH, & CO.

Raleigh, December 20, 1851. 14—

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

$300 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston have fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, know nas "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR., *Private Secretary.*

December 24th, 1851. 16—6t.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

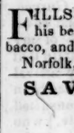
TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25. 1851. 41—tf.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWELLER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant, NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec 4, 1851. 12—6m.

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Cash for 10,0000 Bushels of Charcoal.

I am always in want, and always pay the very highest prices. Old Iron always in demand at a fair price at the

NOVELTY WORKS.

SILAS BURNS.

Raleigh, N. C. 4—4t.

Notice.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby cautioned against crediting any one on my account, as I will pay no accounts but such as have been contracted by myself.

JOSIAH O. WATSON,

December 26, 1851. 900—3tpd.

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceaseed to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURN

REMARKS OF MR. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS,

Upon the Resolution declaring the Compromise Measures to be a definitive Adjustment of all questions growing out of Domestic Slavery; delivered in the Senate, Tuesday, December 23, 1851.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is not my intention to go into an elaborate discussion of the measures known as the Compromise, nor of the resolution presented by the senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote.] At the close of the long session which adopted those measures, I resolved never to make another speech upon the slavery question in the halls of Congress. I regard all discussion of that question here as unwise, mischievous, and out of place. Yet in the course of this debate certain points have been presented to the public view in connexion with my course which require me briefly to respond; and if, in doing so, I am constrained to refer somewhat in detail to myself, my votes, speeches, and general course of conduct, I trust it will be attributed to no spirit of egotism on my part, but to the necessity imposed upon me by others to vindicate my action and character.

The senator from Texas, [Mr. Houston,] in the course of his speech, took occasion to say that he was the only senator now holding a seat upon this floor who voted for all the measures of compromise. That may be so for aught I know to the contrary. But the inference drawn from that remark, and the distinct idea conveyed by it, do great injustice to me, and perhaps to other senators. I voted, sir, for all the measures of the Compromise but one; and I undertake to say, in regard to that one, that it was well known to the Senate before the measure passed, and at the time it passed, and has been distinctly proclaimed to the country since, that I would have voted for the fugitive-slave law if I could have been in the Senate at the time, and that I was anxious to be here for the purpose of casting that vote. I say it was distinctly known, because I had so declared in debate prior to the passage of that act; because every senator on both sides of the chamber who conversed with me knew that I was friendly to the measure; and because when I returned home, before my own constituents, I assumed the responsibility of an affirmative vote upon the bill. Yet, sir, the imputation has been repeatedly made by implication on this floor, and in express terms by the partisan journals, that all those whose names are not recorded on the passage of the bill dodged the question! Whatever political sins I may at any time have committed, I think I may safely assert that no senator ever doubted my willingness to assume the full measure of responsibility resulting from my official position. The dodging of votes—the attempt to avoid responsibility—is no part of my system of political tactics. And yet, sir, the special organ of the administration has on several occasions accused me, in connexion with the distinguished senator from Michigan, with having dodged the vote on this bill. In order to put this accusation to rest, once for all, now and forever, I have concluded to give a detailed account of the circumstances which occasioned my absence at the time the bill passed, although it may subject me to the mortification of exposing my private and pecuniary affairs to the public view. I had a pecuniary obligation, maturing in New York, for near four thousand dollars, in payment of property which I had purchased in Chicago. Apprehending that my public duties with reference to these very compromise questions might render it improper to leave the city when the day of payment arrived, I made an arrangement with Mr. Maury, president of the Bank of the Metropolis, to arrange the matter for me temporarily until my official duties would enable me to give it my personal attention. Feeling entirely secure under this arrangement, I thought no more of it until, on the day the debt became due, I received a note from Mr. Maury expressing his deep regret and mortification that, in consequence of the unexpected absence of a majority of the directors of his bank on that day, he was unable to carry out the arrangement. I thus found myself suddenly placed in the position in which I was compelled to go to New York instantly, or to suffer my note to be protested, and the commercial credit of my endorser to be greatly impaired. I immediately passed around the chamber, and inquired of several senators on each side friendly to the fugitive bill whether I could venture to be absent three or four days for the purpose of attending to this item of business, and I received from them the uniform answer that the discussion would continue at least a week, and probably two weeks longer, before the voting could begin. Relying implicitly upon this assurance, I went from the Senate chamber directly to the cars, and, riding all night, arrived in New York the next day. Meeting several Illinois friends there, I was enabled to meet the obligation, and avoid a protest during the three days' grace allowed me by law. While dining with these friends at the Astor House on the day I had concluded my business, one of them alluded to the fact that the fugitive bill had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading in the Senate. I expressed my surprise, and doubted the correctness of the statement. He then showed me the paper containing the telegraphic announcement, when I immediately rose from the table, and told my friends that I must leave for Washington that afternoon, in order to be able to *vote for the bill on its final passage* the next day. I will take the liberty of mentioning the names of some of the gentlemen to whom this announcement was made. Among them was Judge Dickey, of the northern circuit of Illinois; Mr. McElroy, the district attorney; Mr. Cook, the sheriff of Cook county; and, I believe, Mr. Gurnee, the present mayor of the city of Chicago, and several others of the most respectable citizens of my State. I left New York in the five o'clock train that afternoon, and, after riding all night, on my arrival here the next day, I found that the final vote had been taken the day previous. I immediately consulted with my colleague, now present, [Mr. Shields,] who authorizes me to say that he distinctly recollects the conversation in which I expressed my deep regret that I could not have arrived here in time to vote for the bill, and that I intended then to ask of the Senate permission to explain the cause of my absence; in reply to which my colleague suggested that such an explanation would be entirely unnecessary, for the reason that it was well known to the Senate and the country that I was in favor of the bill, and for the further reason that in all probability the bill would undergo some amendment in the House of Representatives, which would require it to be returned to the Senate for concurrence, when I would have an opportunity not only of speaking but of voting for the bill. I acquiesced in this suggestion of my colleague, and for that reason made no explanation at that time. A few days afterwards, as you well know, (Mr. Shields being in the chair,) and as many other senators may recollect, I was taken ill, and rendered incapable of being in the Senate but a few times during the residue of the session. I was confined to my bed for several weeks, extending beyond the adjournment, having been rendered a cripple by a surgical operation on one hip. So soon as I was able to be removed, I was taken home under the care and kind attention of one of my colleagues of the House of Representatives. Everywhere on my route I found the most boisterous and determined opposition to the fugitive law; but nowhere was the excitement so fierce and terrific as at Chicago, where I had recently taken up my residence. There the press and the pulpit had joined in the work of misrepresentation and denunciation. A spirit of determined resistance had been incited, and seemed to pervade the whole community. The common council of the city, in its official capacity, had passed resolutions denouncing the fugitive-slave law as a violation of the law of God and the constitution of the United States, calling upon the police of the city to disregard it, and the citizens not to obey it. The next night a meeting of 2,000 people assembled; and in that meeting, in the midst of the most terrific applause, it was determined to defy "death, the dungeon, and the grave," in resistance to the execution of the law. I walked into that meeting, and from the stand gave notice that on the next night I would appear there and defend every measure of the Compromise, and especially the fugitive-slave law, from each and every objection urged to it; and I called upon the entire people of the city to come and hear me. I told that body of men there assembled, in the face of their denunciations and of their threats, that I was right and they were wrong, and if they would come and hear me, I would prove it to them.

The next night, in the presence of 4,000 people, in that immense hall, with the city council and the abolitionists occupying positions in the front of the stand, which was partially surrounded in the rear by a large body of armed negroes, including many fugitive slaves, I stood, and made the speech which I now hold in my hand, and which I caused to be laid upon the table of every senator and of every representative at the opening of the last session of Congress. In that speech, if any senator will take the trouble to read it, he will find that I assumed the responsibility of an affirmative vote on the passage of the law, and made the same explanation of the causes of my absence that I have given to-day, and called upon the gentlemen whose names I have stated to the Senate as having been in New York with me when the vote was taken, and who were in the meeting when the Chicago speech was made, to confirm my statement in regard to my absence, and my wish at that time to vote for the law. You will also find in that speech that I vindicate the law in respect to both its constitutionality and necessity; that I defend it as a whole, and in all its parts; that I answer every objection that has ever been urged against it. The objections relating to the right of trial by jury, to the writ of *habeas corpus*, to records from other States, to the fees of the commissioners, to the pains and penalties, to the "higher law"—every objection which the ingenuity and fanaticism of abolitionism could invent was fully and conclusively answered in that speech—at least to the satisfaction of that vast assemblage of people. I am extremely reluctant to speak of the effect of my own speeches; but it is a part of the history of that transaction that the meeting, comprising three-fourths of all the legal voters of the city, a majority of whom had the night previously pledged themselves to open and violent resistance, after the speech was concluded, *unanimously adopted a series of resolutions in favor of sustaining and carrying into effect every provision of the constitution and laws in respect to the surrender of fugitive slaves.* The resolutions were written and submitted to the meeting by myself, and cover the entire ground. I will only detain the Senate while I read one or two of them, and refer to the pamphlet copy of the speech for the whole series:

"*Resolved*, That so long as the constitution of the United States provides that all persons held to service or labor in one State escaping into another State, 'SHALL BE DELIVERED UP on the claim of the party to whom the service or labor may be due,' and so long as members of Congress are required to take an oath to support the constitution, it is their solemn and religious duty to pass all laws necessary to carry that provision of the constitution into effect.

"*Resolved*, That we will stand or fall by the American Union and its constitution, with all its compromises, with its glorious memories of the past and precious hopes of the future."

The city council having nullified the law, and denounced me and other supporters of it as traitors, Benedict Arnolds, and Judas Iscariots, Mr. Morris offered the following resolution, which was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, the people of Chicago, repudiate the resolutions passed by the common council of Chicago upon the subject of the fugitive-slave law passed by Congress at its last session."

It only remains for me to state that the same city council assembled on the next night, and repealed their nullifying resolutions by a vote of twelve to one.

Now, Mr. President, I have given you a detailed account of my course in relation to the fugitive law. I have no comments to make upon it. I submit the facts, and leave the Senate and the country to draw their own conclusions. These facts are not now submitted for the first time. They are contained in the pamphlet copy of the Chicago speech, which I hold in my hand, and which, I repeat, was laid on the table of every senator and representative more than a year ago, and fifty thousand copies were distributed by senators and representatives to every portion of the Union. I may also be permitted to add that, so far as my knowledge or belief extends, this was the first published speech ever made in a free State in defence of the fugitive-law, and the Chicago meeting was the first public assemblage in any free State that determined to support and sustain it. At Chicago the reaction commenced. There rebellion and treason received their first check, the fanatical and revolutionary spirit was rebuked, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws asserted and maintained. I claim no credit for the part I acted. I did no more than my duty as a citizen and as a senator. I claim to have done my duty, and for that I was entitled to exemption from the repeated charges by the special organ of the administration, and other partisan prints, of having dodged the question. I never dodge a question. I never shrink from any responsibility which my position and duty justly devolve upon me. I never hesitate to give an unpopular vote, or to meet an indignant community, when I know I am right. My political opponents in my own State never made such a charge against me, and I feel that upon this point I can appeal to the Senate with perfect safety for a unanimous verdict in my favor.

Mr. President, while I am engaged in the work of self-defence, I will refer to one other point. I have recently seen it stated in several papers that at some time, and on some occasion, I have been the advocate and supporter of the Wilmot proviso. This charge, upon investigation, will be found to be as unjust and unfounded as that in regard to the fugitive law. In order to put the question at rest and beyond dispute forever, I will take a brief review of my course on the whole slavery agitation, and show clearly and distinctly the principles by which my action upon the subject has always been governed. It is no part of my purpose on the present occasion to vindicate the correctness of my views and principles, but simply to show what they are, and what my official acts have been, in order that the public may judge for themselves. I have always opposed the introduction of the subject of slavery into the halls of Congress for any purpose—either for discussion or action—except in the cases specified and enjoined by the constitution of the United States, as in the case of the reclamation of fugitives from labor. The first important vote I ever gave in the House of Representatives was in favor of the rule excluding abolition petitions, and my vote stands recorded against its repeal at the time it was abolished. My action here since I have been a member of the Senate has been governed by the same principle. Whenever the slavery agitation has been forced upon us, I have always met it fairly, directly, and fearlessly, and endeavored to apply the proper remedy. Whether the remedy proposed by me has always been the wisest and most appropriate is a fair subject of discussion, and will doubtless give rise to a wide diversity of opinion. When the stormy agitation arose in connexion with the annexation of Texas, I originated and first brought forward the Missouri Compromise as applicable to that Territory, and had the gratification to see it incorporated in the bill which annexed Texas to the United States. I did not deem it a matter of much moment as applicable to Texas alone; but I did conceive it to be of vast importance in view of the probable acquisition of New Mexico and California. My preference for the Missouri Compromise was predicated on the assumption that the whole people of the United States would be more easily reconciled to that measure than to any other mode of adjustment; and this assumption rested upon the fact that the Missouri Compromise had been the means of an amicable settlement of a fearful controversy in 1821, which had been acquiesced in cheerfully and cordially by the people for more than a quarter of a century, and which all parties and sections of the Union profess to respect and cherish as a fair, just, and honorable adjustment. I could discover no reason for the application of the Missouri line to all the territory owned by the United States in 1821 that would not apply with equal force to its extension to the Rio Grand and also to the Pacific, so soon as we should acquire the country. In accordance with these views, I brought forward the Missouri Compromise at the session of 1844–'45 as applicable to Texas, and had the satisfaction to see it adopted. Subsequently, after the war with Mexico had commenced, and when, in August, 1846, Mr. Wilmot first introduced his proviso, I proposed to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific as a substitute for the Wilmot proviso. When the proviso was voted into the two-million bill in opposition to my vote, I voted against the bill—which I would otherwise have supported—because the proviso was there. Again, in 1847, when the proviso was voted into the three-million bill, I voted against the bill for the same reason. The next time I had the opportunity of voting on the proviso was in the spring of 1848, in the Senate, pending the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico, when it was offered as an amendment to the treaty, I believe by a senator from Connecticut, now not a member of this body. The record shows that I here again voted against the proviso. This was the last vote ever taken on the Wilmot proviso—the last that ever could be taken upon it as applicable to the country acquired from Mexico, for the reason that by this treaty we acquired the country without any such condition as that proposed by Mr. Wilmot. It should be borne in mind that the Wilmot proviso not only proposed to prohibit slavery in the Territories while they remained Territories, but also went further, and proposed to insert a stipulation in the treaty with a foreign power pledging the faith of the nation that slavery should never exist in the country acquired, either while it remained in the condition of Territories, or after it should have been admitted into the Union as States on an equal footing with the original States. I denounced this proviso as being unwise, improper, and unconstitutional; I never voted for it, and publicly declared that I never would vote for it, even under the pressure of instructions. The Wilmot proviso being thus disposed of forever, and California and New Mexico having been acquired without any condition or stipulation in respect to slavery, the question arose as to what kind of territorial governments should be established for those countries. A domestic affliction suddenly called me from the capital, and detained me several weeks. On my return I found pending before the Senate the measure known as the Clayton bill. Its provisions were not such as I would have proposed as chairman of the Territorial Committee had I been present. Yet it had the high merit of having been reported with great unanimity by a special committee of the most eminent and distinguished members of the Senate, fairly representing all the different sections and interests of the Union. This fact afforded reason for the hope that the bill might receive the sanction of both houses of Congress, and thus put an end to the controversy. Under the influence of these considerations, the bill received my cordial support, and passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority, but was promptly rejected in the House of Representatives. The controversy being reopened with increased violence, and my position at the head of the Territorial Committee requiring me to take the initiative in some plan of fair and just settlement, I brought forward my original proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted. This proposition met with the approbation of the Senate, and passed this body by a large majority, but was instantly rejected in the House of Representatives by a still larger majority. The day of adjournment having arrived, no further effort was made to adjust the difficulty during that session. At the opening of the next session, upon consultation with the friends of the measure, it was generally conceded—with, perhaps, here and there an individual exception—that there was no hope left for the Missouri Compromise, and consequently some other plan of adjustment must be devised. I was reluctant to give up the Missouri Compromise, having been the first to bring it forward, and having struggled for it in both houses of Congress for above five years. But public duty demanded that all considerations of pride of character or opinion should be made subservient to the public peace and tranquility. I gave it up reluctantly, to be sure—and conceived the idea of a bill to admit California as a State, leaving the people to form a constitution and settle the question of slavery afterwards to suit themselves. I submitted this bill to the then President of the United States, [Mr. Polk,] and have the satisfaction of stating that it received his sanction, and was introduced by me with his approbation.

The great argument in favor of this bill was, that it recognised the right of the people to determine all questions relating to their domestic concerns in their own way, and authorized them to do so uninfluenced by executive dictation, or by the apprehension that, unless they decided the slavery question in a particular way, their application for admission would be rejected by Congress. I do not endorse, and never did sanction, the charge against the late administration of having used improper means, or any means to influence the decision of the people of California upon this question; but I do say, that had this bill become the law of the land no such charge would ever have been made or suspicion entertained. The great misfortune is, that a large portion of the South really believe that improper influences were used to produce the result in California. They do not deny the right of the people of California to make that decision; but they insist that the right should have been exercised freely, and uninfluenced by any act of the agents of the administration, or of the apprehension of an adverse decision by Congress in the event that they had decided the slavery question otherwise. But, Mr. President, the Judiciary Committee reported against and the Senate refused to pass my bill to admit California as a State, leaving the question of Slavery open to be decided afterwards by the people, and thus cut off all hope of adjustment in that mode. According to my recollection, the next important measure which promised the slightest hope of giving peace to the country was the proposition of the senator from Wisconsin, which is usually known as the "Walker amendment." All other plans having failed, as a last hope I came warmly into the support of that proposition, and struggled for its adoption through that terrible night session, as many senators will recollect.

This brief history brings us down to the commencement of that memorable long session when the late compromise measures were adopted. Mr. President, I may be permitted here to pause and remark that during the period of five years that I was laboring for the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, my votes on the Oregon question, and upon all incidental questions touching slavery, were given with reference to a settlement on that basis, and are consistent with it. If, therefore, any gentleman has the curiosity or wish to understand the meaning of any or all the votes I had occasion to give during that period on this question, he has only to bear in mind the Missouri Compromise, and then observe the perfect harmony between each vote and that measure.

Now, sir, I approach the history of the compromise measures. My account will be brief and easily understood. Having again been placed by the Senate at the head of the Territorial Committee, it became my duty to prepare and submit some plan of adjustment. Early in December, within the first two or three weeks of the session, I wrote, and laid before my committee for their examination and approval, two bills—one for the admission of California into the Union, and the other containing three distinct measures: first, for the establishment of a territorial government for Utah; second, for the establishment of a territorial government for New Mexico; and, third, for the settlement of the Texas boundary. These bills remained before the Committee on Territories from the month of December until the 25th of March before I could obtain the consent of the committee to report them. On that day I reported those bills, each member of the committee reserving the right to oppose any portion of them his judgment should disapprove of, and I being the only member who was responsible for all the provisions of those two bills. Those bills were on my motion ordered to be printed, and laid on the table of each member of both houses of Congress. These printed bills having laid on your table about four weeks, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Foote, appointed a committee of thirteen, with the distinguished senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] at its head. That committee took my two printed bills, joined them together with a wafer, and reported them to the Senate as one bill—which is well known to the country as the "*omnibus bill.*" If any gentleman has the curiosity to investigate this matter, he can walk to the Secretary's table and inspect the original omnibus bill. He will find that it consists of two printed bills with a wafer between them, and a black line drawn through the words "Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories," and in lieu of them are inserted these other words: "Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Thirteen," reported the following bill. The committe had also made some slight and comparatively unimportant amendments, nearly all of which were disagreed to by the Senate. The Committee of Thirteen, therefore, did not originate or write any one measure contained in the omnibus. They availed themselves of the labors of the Committee of Territories, and their distinguished chairman did us the justice so to state at the time he reported the bill. The Committee of Thirteen put a wafer between our bills, and the Senate took out the wafer and passed them separately. I supported the omnibus as a joint measure, I also supported each measure separately. I had no pride of opinion that the bills should be passed in the precise form I had reported them. I desired to see the controversy terminated, and was willing to take the measures jointly or separately, or in any form in which they could pass both houses of Congress. I reported them separately because I had ascertained the fact from actual count that they could pass separately, and could never pass jointly.

Mr. President, I claim no credit for having originated and proposed the measures contained in the omnibus. There was no peculiar or remarkable feature in them. They were merely ordinary measures of legislation, well adapted to the circumstances, and their sole merit consisted in the fact that separately they could pass both houses of Congress. Being responsible for these bills, as they came from the hands of the Committee on Territories, I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact that they contained no prohibition of slavery—no provision upon the subject. And now I come to the main point, which explains the object of the detailed statement which I have just made. The legislature of Illinois, by a combination of every whig in each house with a few freesoil democrats, had passed a resolution instructing me to vote for a bill for the government of the territory acquired from Mexico which should contain an express prohibition of slavery in said territory. The instruction did not go to the extent of the Wilmot proviso, by attempting to prohibit slavery in the States as well as the Territories while they remained such, leaving the people to do as they pleased when they became a State. Yet the instruction was designed and deemed sufficient to compel me to resign my seat and give place to a freesoiler, for there could have been no expectation of their electing a whig. They knew my inflexible opposition to the principle asserted in the instruction, at the same time that they knew that the right of instruction was the settled doctrine of both parties in my State, which no man could repudiate with safety. Knowing that this combination of whigs and freesoilers flattered themselves that they had succeeded in a party trick which would drive me from the Senate and give place to a freesoiler who would come here and carry out abolition doctrines, I confess that they would have succeeded in their plot had I been certain that all the measures of the Compromise could have passed without my vote and in opposition to the vote of an abolitionist in my place. Notwithstanding these instructions, I wrote the bills and reported them from the Committee on Territories without the prohibitions, in order that the record might show what my opinions were; but lest the trick might fail, a freesoil senator offered an amendment in the precise language of my instructions. I knew that the amendment could not prevail, even if my colleague and myself recorded the vote of our State in its favor. But if I resigned my place to an abolitionist, it was almost certain that the bills would fail on their passage. After consulting with my colleague and with many senators friendly to the bills, I came to the conclusion that duty required that I should retain my seat. I was prepared to fight and defy abolitionism in all its forms, but I was not willing to repudiate the settled doctrine of my State in regard to the right of instruction. Before the vote was taken, I made a speech reviewing my course on the slavery question and defining my position. I denounced the doctrine of the amendment, declared my unalterable opposition to it, and gave notice that any vote which might be recorded in my name seemingly in its favor would be the vote of those who gave the instructions, and not my own. Under this protest, I recorded a vote for this and one or two other amendments embracing the same principle, and then renewed my protest against them, and gave notice that I should not hold myself responsible for them. Immediately on my return home to my constituents, and in that same Chicago speech to which I have referred, I renewed my protest against those votes, and repeated the notice to that excited and infuriated meeting that they were their votes and not mine. I will detain the Senate a moment while I read a passage from that speech. Speaking of the territorial bills, I say:

"These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle that every people ought to posses the right of forming and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way. It was supposed that those of our fellow citizens who emigrated to the shores of the Pacific and to our other Territories were as capable of self-government as their neighbors and kindred whom they left behind them; and there was no reason for believing that they have lost any of their intelligence or patriotism by the wayside, while crossing the isthmus or the plains. It was also believed that after their arrival in the country, when they had become familiar with its topography, climate, productions, and resources, and had connected their destiny with it, they were fully as competent to judge for themselves what kind of laws and institutions were best adapted to their condition and interests as we were who never saw the country and knew very little about it. To question their competency to do this was to deny their capacity for self-government. If they have the requisite intelligence and honesty to be intrusted with the enactment of laws for the government of white men, I know of no reason why they should not be deemed competent to legislate for the negro. If they are sufficiently enlightened to make laws for the protection of life, liberty, and property, of morals and education—to determine the relation of husband and wife, of parent and child—I am not aware that it requires any higher degree of civilization to regulate the affairs of master and servant. These things are all confided by the constitution to each State to decide for itself, and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the Territories. My votes and acts have been in accordance with these views in all cases, except the instances in which I voted under your instructions. Those were your votes and not mine. *I entered my protest against them at the time—before and after they were recorded*—AND SHALL NEVER HOLD MYSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM."

This speech was immediately printed, and circulated all over the State. I at the same time travelled over a good portion of the State and made many speeches of the same tenor, the last of which was made in the capitol of our State. A few weeks afterwards, the legislature assembled, and one of their first acts was to repeal the resolutions of instructions to which I have referred, and to pass resolutions approving of the course of my colleague and myself on the compromise measures, by a vote of three or four to one. From that day Illinois has stood firm and unwavering in support of the compromise measures and of all the compromises of the constitution.

Now, Mr. President, I have done with these explanations, and I trust forever. If I have said anything which savors of egotism, I know the Senate will pardon me, and at the same time sympathize in the necessity which has imposed it upon me. If I had omitted all that was personal to myself, my defence would have been incomplete and unsatisfactory. I could not have done justice to myself and to those who are connected with me. In view of all the facts, I submit the question whether the charge or insinuation that I was at any time favorable to the Wilmot proviso was and is not grossly ungenerous and unjust. I am willing to be held responsible for all my acts; but I wish to be judged by my acts and not by malicious misrepresentations of them. I do not claim to be infallible. I may have committed many errors, and doubtless have; but when I am convinced of them, I will acknowledge them like a man and promptly correct them. I wish to avoid no responsibility. I do not belong to that school of politicians.

In taking leave of this subject, I wish to state that I have determined never to make another speech upon the slavery question; and I will now add the hope that the necessity for it will never exist. I am heartily tired of the controversy, and I know the country is disgusted with it. In regard to the resolutions of the senator from Mississippi, I will be pardoned for saying that I much doubt the wisdom and expediency of their introduction. The whole country is acquiescing in the compromise measures—everywhere, North and South. Nobody proposes to repeal or disturb them. True, everybody was not for them originally, nor would they be so now were it an open and original question. But since they have been adopted, and time has been given for a little cool reflection, everybody seems to be disposed to treat them as a final settlement of an unprofitable controversy. So long as our opponents do not agitate for repeal or modification, why should we agitate for any purpose? We claim that the Compromise is a final settlement. Is a final settlement open to discussion, and agitation, and controversy, by its friends? What manner of settlement is that which does not settle the difficulty and quiet the dispute? Are not the friends of the Compromise becoming the agitators, and will not the country hold us responsible for that which we condemn and denounce in the abolitionists and free-soilers? These are matters worthy of our consideration. Those who preach peace should not be the first to commence and re-open an old quarrel. Besides, what good can the passage of these resolutions accomplish? Will they add any new force or validity to the compromise measures? They are already the law of the land, and must forever remain so unless repealed. Would it not be wiser, therefore, for all the friends of these measures to remain silent, and wait for the abolitionists to redeem their pledges to bring forward their proposition to repeal the fugitive law? When such a proposition shall be brought in, let some senator from the North rise—and if no one else does it I will—and state that the country regards the Compromise as a final settlement; that a final settlement is not open to discussion; and therefore move to lay the proposition on the table. My word for it, any proposition to repeal or disturb the Compromise would be laid on the table by a vote of five to one. A motion to repeal the fugitive law would be voted down by a vote of five to one of the northern men, without counting a southern vote. Let such a test be made, and the moral effect will be a thousand-fold greater than the passage of any series of resolutions. I believe the course I indicate to be the true interest of the friends of the Compromise. Besides, any attempt to keep up the agitation and an organization on the basis of the Compromise after its opponents have abandoned their active opposition and consented to acquiesce in it, although they do not approve of it, will be looked upon as a political movement for ambitious purposes. I desire to see both the great parties acquiesce in the Compromise as a final settlement, but I do not wish to have a new party organized on the basis of that measure. The democratic party is as good a Union party as I want, and I wish it to triumph upon its old issues. I desire no new tests—no interpolations into the old creed. If the Compromise is to be made the test of faith, the two parties will, of course, be composed of the friends and opponents of that measure in battle array against each other, and the slavery question must of necessity continue the sole topic of discussion and controversy. That is the very thing which we wish to avoid, and which it was the object of the Compromise to prevent. I would therefore say to the friends of those measures, let us cease agitating, stop the debate, and drop the subject. If we do this, the Compromise will be recognised as a final settlement; if we do not, we have gained but little by its adoption. These are my views upon the subject, expressed with great deference to the opinions of others, but with the firmest conviction of their correctness.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Democratic Party throughout the Union.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1852.

A concentration of opinion from all the States, as far as practicable, upon some time and place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, is indispensable to the union and organization of the party for the presidential canvass of 1852.

With this view the "Democratic National Committee," consisting of one from each State, appointed by the Democratic National Convention of 1848, "to promote the democratic cause," and with power to fill vacancies, assembled in this city, in pursuance of a well-considered call for that purpose, at which meeting, on the 29th and 30th of December, 1851, and the 1st of January, 1852, the thirty-one States of the Union were represented. And, upon conference with democratic members of Congress, and consulting the action of State conventions, as far as they have expressed any wishes on the subject, the committee with entire unanimity, have arrived at a conclusion, which they respectfully submit for your ratification.

The Democratic National Committee accordingly recommend that a Convention of the democratic party throughout the Union, by delegates duly appointed by the democrats of the several States, be held in the city of Baltimore on Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1852, (at 12, m.,) to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the democratic party at the election on Tuesday, the second day of November, 1852.

The National Convention of 1848 adopted the following recommendation as to the number of delegates to be chosen in each State:

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended that hereafter each State be entitled to as many delegates in future democratic national conventions as it has in the electoral college, and no more."

By order of the Democratic National Committee:

B. F. HALLETT, *Chairman.*

WM. F. RITCHIE, R. H. STANTON, } *Secretaries.*

Journal of Proceedings of the Democratic National Committee.

In pursuance of a circular call of November 1, 1851, addressed by the chairman to each of the members of the "Democratic National Committee," to meet at Washington on the 29th day of December, "for the purpose of obtaining a concentration and unanimity of the views of the democratic party as to the time and place of holding a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, according to the usages of the party," the committee met in the City of Washington at 1 o'clock on said day.

Mr. Croswell, of New York, read a letter from the chairman, Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, apprizing the committee of his inability to attend the meeting of to-day on account of detension at Philadelphia by sickness, and signifying his expectation of being able to be present on Wednesday, and desiring the committee to proceed with their organization. Thereupon,

The Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and (neither of the Secretaries being present) R. H. Stanton, of Kentucky, was appointed secretary.

On motion of the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to ascertain what States are represented by members in person, or by their substitutes, and to recommend what steps should be taken to supply vacancies, if any.

Messrs. Richardson of Illinois, Penn of Louisiana, and Riddle of Delaware, were appointed that committee.

And the committee adjourned.

DECEMBER, 30, 1851.

The committee again met at 7 o'clock, p. m., and acted upon the report of their committee, from which it appeared that the following delegates and substitutes were present, or in the city:

Massachusetts—B. F. HALLETT.
Tennessee—E. P. STANTON.
Louisiana—A. G. PENN.
New York—EDWIN CROSWELL.
Maryland—ALBERT CONSTABLE.
Ohio—D. T. DISNEY.
Virginia—WM. F. RITCHIE.
Connecticut—O. S. SEYMOUR.
Delaware—GEORGE READ RIDDLE.
New Jersey—ISAAC WILDRICK.
Vermont—THOMAS BARTLETT, JR.
Illinois—WM. A. RICHARDSON.
Wisconsin—B. C. EASTMAN.
North Carolina—ROBERT STRANGE.
Michigan—CHAS. E. STUART.
Indiana—G. HATHAWAY.
New Hampshire—CHAS. H. PEASLEE.
Kentucky—R. H. STANTON.
Missouri—W. P. HALL.
Arkansas—R. W. JOHNSTON.
Maine—CHARLES ANDREWS.
Alabama—W. R. W. COBB.
Rhode Island—B. B. THURSTON.
Pennsylvania—JOHN W. FORNEY.
Florida—N. P. BEMIS.

It also appeared that there were two vacancies by death of the members from Texas and Iowa, and that no members or substitutes appeared for Georgia and Mississippi. California had no member, not having been a State in 1848. For these States, the committee reported:

Texas—V. E. HOWARD.
Iowa—G. W. JONES.
Georgia—JOSEPH W. JACKSON.
Mississippi—J. D. FREEMAN.
California—E. C. MARSHALL.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut it was voted that the action of the sub-committee be ratified by this meeting, and that the substitutes by said committee reported be considered members of the Democratic National Committee, and that the vacancies be filled in conformity to their report,

After taking an informal vote as to the time and place of holding the National Convention the Committee adjourned.

[NOTE. The appointment of Mr. Freeman, of Mississippi, was made to supply the vacancy from that State, which was supposed to exist so far as the committee were advised. After the final adjournment, the chairman received notification of the appointment in writing, in pursuance of his power of substitution, by Mr. Duncan, the member for Mississippi, of the Hon. John J. McRhae, of the United States Senate, as his substitute, which appointment had not reached Washington seasonably for Mr. McRhae to take his seat with the committee. Mr. Duncan was at New Orleans when he received the circular that had been directed to his residence at Grenada.]

JANUARY 1, 1852.

The committee met at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning—Hon. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, being present, and taking the chair. William F. Ritchie, Esq., of Virginia, first secretary of the committee, also appeared—Hon. J. S. Barbour having been previously appointed to act for him in his absence. The list was called, and it appeared that all the States were represented in the committee, except South Carolina. The chairman announced the receipt that morning of a letter from Gen. James M. Commander, the member of the committee for South Carolina, regretting that he should be unable to attend the meeting of the National Committee, and authorising the chairman to vote for the second Monday in June as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for the assembling of the convention, with the hope that the deliberations of the committe might be harmonious.

This completed the representation from all the States.

Mr. Croswell, of New York, having been obliged to leave the city for his home, Hon. David L. Seymour was authorized to cast his vote.

Hon. Mr. Johnson was also empowered by Mr. Howard, of Texas, who was absent on account of sickness, to vote for him.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this committee recommend Baltimore as the place, and the ——— day of ——— as the time, for holding the National Democratic Convention.

The question being taken on filling the blanks, all the States but Texas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and South Carolina, when called, named Tuesday, the first day of June; and, before the vote was declared, it was made unanimous.

Mr. Hathaway, of Indiana, moved to strike out Baltimore and insert Cincinnati; which was not agreed to.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The chairman submitted to the committee the form of notice to the democratic party of the recommendation of the National Convention; which was adopted, and it was ordered that the same be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the democratic newspapers of the Union.

Mr. Freeman, of Mississippi, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the entire proceedings of this committee be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in the democratic presses of the Union.

The committee then adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT, *Chairman.*

WM. F. RITCHIE, R. H. STANTON, } *Secretaries.*

[From the London Times, Dec. 10.]

Since the day that Columbus set foot on a new world, America has been the land of promise and of hope to all who found Europe a house of bondage. Thither the refugees of politics, of religion, of commerce, and of fortune, have fled for ten generations, preferring a clear field to a barren struggle. Whenever the heart sickened at the thought of tyranny or prejudice, it has always occurred that beyond the western wave their lay a vast continent, with many a hardy settler and many a rising city, that offered a last resource for the expatriated virtues, and that, if need be, might one day turn the tables, with overwhelming odds, against the old "hills of the robbers," and the strongholds of ancient oppression.

The old age of the world was on one side, but its youth was on the other, and a new spring of civilization had still to blossom and bear fruit upon a free soil. How far those anticipations have been fulfilled it is needless to say to a nation which beholds itself well nigh outnumbered by its offspring across the Atlantic. Whatever has been denied us in this part of the world—that extension of territory, that predominance in European councils, that influence over politics or customs, which might appear due to our industry and power, has been given us a hundredfold in America. Checkered as our fortunes are in all parts of the world, and not the least in the newest, we may yet see there the reward of many toils and the consolation of many regrets. Yet at no time, for the last three centuries and a half, has America worn so youthful and promising an aspect to this country as at this moment; never has it appeared so much in the light of a friend in need, a land of refuge, and our destined partner in many labors and many triumphs.

Could we suppose these islands suddenly planted in the midst of the Atlantic, or the opposite shores suddenly drawn nearer by some thousand miles; or could we imagine some yet stronger caprice of fortune restoring the United States to the dependence they renounced three-quarters of a century since, that would hardly express so great an approximation and so great a convergence of interests, as that we now see brought about by more ordinary methods. This is the splendid theme of Mr. Walker's address at Manchester. It has often been the place or the ambition of statesmen to urge the co-operation of different states, for the purposes of defence or aggression, for the protection of their hearths and their altars, or for the conquest of the world; and fortunately, there have never been wanting reasons why any two nations should love one another; but there never was shown so sound a cause for amity and mutual assistance, for community of interests and unity of action, as it has been Mr. Walker's good fortune to proclaim. It is his good fortune, because he is the immediate author of the measure which constitutes the principal advance on the American side towards this happy re-union; and because he is able to discern the signs of the coming times. * * * * * * * * *

Beyond the operation of tariff and financial disputes Mr. Walker casts a prophetic eye at the great conflict between military absolutism and constitutional government, which every day assumes a more serious aspect, which every day draws nearer to this island, and which will one day divide the whole world. It is not for nothing that we possess a position given us between the New and the Old World, a stepping stone from the Old to the New, and an outpost of the New in the Old. It is not for nothing that a gigantic state is fast growing up in the New World, inheriting from us the principles of constitutional freedom, somewhat modified to its peculiar circumstances. There are no two states in the whole world, and never have been, so bound to one another, so mutually beneficial, and so able to work together, as the British empire and the United States.

At present it seems impossible but that the whole of the continent of Europe should fall into the hands of military despots; it seems equally impossible that

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

We defined our position at length, in our paper of the 31st December, in relation to Louis Kossuth and the doctrine of intervention, or non-intervention by Russia in the affairs of Hungary. The opinions then expressed we have seen no reason to change or modify. Those opinions are well known to our readers, and we shall not, therefore, repeat them.

The Editors of the Wilmington Commercial and Raleigh Register have evinced unusual anxiety to involve this question in the strife of party politics. They are in want of capital for the ensuing campaign, and they would be pleased, above all things sublunary, to have the hobby of a Russian war to ride. How they would dwell upon young men torn from mothers, sisters, and sweethearts, to be butchered by Cossacks, or sent by Nicholas to the dreary wastes of Siberia! And how they would groan over the prospect of a winter campaign in Russia, the certainty of increased debt and heavy taxation, and the probabilities of disasters to our arms abroad and divisions and ruin at home! We may as well inform these gentlemen at once that they cannot be accommodated. Their extra supply of patriotism must find an outlet on some other question and in some other way.

The Register has endeavored to show that Mr. Badger and Mr. Venable occupy the same ground in relation to Kossuth, but the truth is the difference between them is wide and palpable. Mr. Venable voted for the original Resolution of welcome to Kossuth, and proposed that the Speaker of the House be requested to introduce him on the floor of that body; Mr. Badger voted against the Resolution of general welcome, and delivered a set speech, in which he spoke of the great Hungarian as a political "emissary." Mr. Venable stated, in substance, that Kossuth had fallen in his estimation since his arrival in this country; that he was opposed to any intervention in European affairs; and that Kossuth, though a propagandist of doctrines which he could not approve, was nevertheless deserving of our sympathies and respect, and ought to be received with kindness and courtesy. Mr. Badger met Kossuth at the threshold, and was in favor of turning him from the door of national hospitality, with cutting and ungenerous words. This is the difference between these gentlemen, and it is so plain that every one can see it; but we do not expect the Raleigh Register to acknowledge it.

Many members of both branches of Congress, in their judgment, have given way to undue excitement and unfounded apprehensions in relation to Kossuth and his mission. We apprehend not the slightest danger or difficulty as the result of his visit to this country. The people, South as well as North, admire his great genius and noble struggles for his country, and he is the object of their deep and tender sympathies; but then, the people have judgment and common sense as well as feeling, and they do not even dream, in their most excited moments, of involving themselves in war on his account. We might enlarge on this subject, but we do not feel disposed to do so. Our readers have had enough, of late, of Kossuth and his cause; and we therefore propose to give them hereafter the current news in regard to his movements, with but few comments of our own.

We invite attention to the proceedings of the Democratic National Committee, which we publish today. The States were all represented, and harmony and the best feeling prevailed. It will be seen that the day fixed for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, is Tuesday the first day of June, 1852.

The Ringgold Guards of this City, paraded on the 8th, in honor of the day—Capt. Stuart in command.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

There have been, since the formation of our Government, sixteen Presidential Elections. The following is a correct statement, compiled from an authentic source, of the number of votes received by each principal candidate, for President and Vice President, in each of said Elections; and will be found not only useful for present information, but future reference.

First Election, 1788.—Number of Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors 132. George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors 139. John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 68; Thomas Pinckney 59, and Aaron Burr 30. Adams was elected President and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors 138. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received each 73 votes; John Adams 65 and Charles C. Pinckney 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the Election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and after ballotting 36 times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors 176. The present plan of voting separately for President and Vice President was then adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 votes for Vice President and Rufus King 14. Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors 175. James Madison received 122 votes for President and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47. Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors 217. James Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton 89. Elbridge Gerry received 131 votes for VicePresident, and Jarad Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors 217. James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. Daniel D. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Number of Electors 235. Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; William H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Quincy Adams having received the vote of 13 States out of 23, was elected President. John C. Calhoun received 182 votes as Vice President; N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Electors 261. Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun received 171 votes for Vice President, and Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11; and William Wirt 9. Martin Van Buren received 189 for Vice President; John Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30; Henry Lee 11, and Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Number of Electors 294. Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; Wm. H. Harrison 73; Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster 14; and Willie P. Mangum 11. Richard M. Johnson received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger 77; John Tyler 47; and William Smith 23. As neither of the candidates for the Vice Presidency received a majority of the electoral votes, and as Richard M. Johnson and Francis Granger received more votes than any other two, the Senate proceeded to elect one of these candidates for Vice President. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes, and Francis Granger 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

Fourteenth Election, 1840.—Number of Electors 294. General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, received 234 votes for President, and Martin Van Buren 60. John Tyler received 234 votes for Vice President, Richard M. Johnson 49 votes, and Littleton W. Tazewell, 11 votes. Harrison and Tyler elected.

Fifteenth Election, 1844.—Number of Electors 275. James K. Polk received 170 votes, and Henry Clay 105 for President; and G. M. Dallas received 170 and Theodore Frelinghuysen 105 for Vice President. Mr. Polk was elected President, and Mr. Dallas Vice President.

Sixteenth Election., 1848.—Number of Electors 290. Zachary Taylor received 163 votes, and Lewis Cass 127 votes, for President; and Millard Fillmore 163 votes, and William O. Butler 127 votes, for Vice President.

The next and *seventeenth* election, will take place in November, 1852.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We publish to-day the Speech of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, delivered in the Senate in relation to his course on the Slavery question, and especially the fugitive-slave law enacted by the last Congress.

If any one has heretofore entertained doubts in regard to the position of Senator Douglas, those doubts can exist no longer. They have been dispelled, as the sun scatters the fog or morning dew. The truth is, no public man in the free States has stood up more firmly and uniformly than he has done for non-interference on the Slavery question, or for the rights and Constitutional equality of the slaveholding States. What he was on this question five years ago, he is now; and his candor, frankness, and honesty of speech and of purpose, have at all times commanded the respect of the country and the confidence of his political friends.

We ask our readers to peruse this Speech attentively and carefully, and then form their own opinions.

The Queen of Spain has pardoned all the American prisoners engaged in the Lopez expedition, whether in Spain or in Cuba. The Madrid Gazette contains the note of Mr. Webster to the Spanish Government which led to this result, and expresses the highest satisfaction at its tone. Mr. Thrasher, it is supposed, is included in the pardon. This act of clemency reflects great credit on the character of the Queen.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT. We shall conclude in our next Weekly and Semi-Weekly, the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, with the exception of the Tabular Statement, which will follow in a subsequent number.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the January number of that most interesting periodical, "Harpper's New Monthly Magazine."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday the 2d January, Mr. Walker of Wisconsin presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying the recall of our Minister to France, and the suspension of diplomatic relations with that country. Mr. Walker moved to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and spoke at some length in favor of the motion; and Messrs. Mason, Dawson, Mangum, and Butler spoke in opposition. After considerable debate the memorial was not referred, but was laid upon the table, yeas 21, nays 14.

Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the principles of the United States Government upon the doctrine of intervention with the internal relations of other States, and re-affirming the settled policy of our government.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday; and then, after some notices of bills and reports from Committees, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged during nearly four hours on the same day, in Committee of the Whole, in considering the Resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Carter providing for a Committe of five to introduce Kossuth on the floor of that body. The debate was conducted under the five-minute rule. Mr. Stanly spoke against Mr. Carter's Resolution, and defined his position generally on the subject, in five minutes. A number of other gentlemen spoke, and the House adjourned to Monday without having taken any final action.

The Senate met on Monday, the 5th. At an early hour the various passages and lobbies of the Capitol leading to the Senate chamber, were thronged and crowded, by persons anxious to see Kossuth, who was to be introduced to the Senate. At 11 o'clock the doors were opened, and the galleries were soon filled.

A large number of petitions were presented, and reports from Committees were made.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the rules were suspended so as to admit ladies to the floor of the Senate; and then Mr. Senator Gwin entered with Madame Kossuth, followed by Pulskey and several ladies.

At one o'clock Gov. Kossuth entered the Senate, leaning on the arm of General Shields, and accompanied by Messrs. Cass and Seward, and others of his suite. When arrived at the bar, General Shields said, "Mr. President, we have the honor to introduce Louis Kossuth to the Senate of the United States."

The chair requested the committee to conduct M. Kossuth to a seat. The committee conducted him to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk.

Mr. Mangum said that in order that all might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the illustrious guest, he would move the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

M. Kossuth remained in the Senate chamber some 20 minutes, receiving introductions to Senators, ladies, and others, and then retired.

We copy from the Baltimore Sun, the proceedings of the House on the same day:

"Mr. Carter, of Ohio, moved the suspension of the rules, for the purpose of submitting the resolution authorising the appointment of a committee of five members to welcome Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, proposed an amendment, that the Chairman introduce M. Kossuth with these words: We introduce Louis Kossuth—and that the members then rise, and the Speaker invite him to take a seat, which was objected to, and therefore could not be put.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. Carter's motion, which was carried—yeas 117, nays 31.

The previous question having been carried, Mr. Carter moved the adoption of the resolution, upon which the decision was 123 in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

A resolution was made to refer a bill relative to public lands, in the territory of Minnesota to the committee on public lands instead of the committee on territories, which was supported by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, the chairman of the former committee.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, expressed a hope that the committee would report some system of opening roads through the public lands of the States as well as Territories; and that the government would deal liberally as to donations, and thus promote the settlement of the territories as fast as possible.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved for the suspension of the rules, and submitted a resolution calling on the President for information with reference to the proposition of the British government for selling colored persons in the West Indies, and suggested that a law be passed rendering binding such agreements as might be entered into. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.

Mr. McNair, of Pa., moved for leave to introduce a resolution for appointing a committee to examine the foundations of the wings of the capitol, and to report if they are of sufficient strength to support the building which it is intended to erect thereon.

Tellers were appointed, but no quorum voting, it was proposed that the House adjourn.

Mr. McNair again called for tellers, but no quorum voting a second time, a motion was carried to adjourn rill to-morrow (Tuesday) twelve o'clock."

In the Senate, on the 7th, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received; and also a report relative to the Cuban prisoners recently released. The Resolution providing for printing the returns of the Census of 1850, was taken up, but no action was had thereupon.

Several private bills were acted upon.

The House, on the same day, was engaged in receiving reports of Committees and disposing of them, and referring executive communications; after which they went into Committee of the Whole, and considered, first, the proper standing committee to which the subject of "rivers" in the President's Message should be referred, and next, the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means to provide for the payment of the next instalment due from this government under the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Carter reported early in the day's session that the select committee to wait on Kossuth designed presenting him to the House at one, p. m. to-day; and, on the motion of Mr. C., it was agreed that the ceremonies on the occasion should be similar to those that took place in the Senate on Monday last.

The House adjourned.

Kossuth's sisters and several Hungarian noblemen arrived as prisoners, by special train, at Vienna, on the 10th December. The government of Austria may imprison and punish these helpless females, because they have Kossuth blood in their veins, and it may continue to watch and harrass his venerable mother; but that government can sink itself no lower than it now is, by any act it may commit, in the estimation of all good and honorable men.

Gen. Cavaignac had been liberated unconditionally by Louis Napoleon, and was about to leave France for Holland. The other imprisoned Generals were to be released upon their agreeing to become voluntary exiles. The distinguished Victor Hugo, who so bitterly opposed Napoleon's usurpation, was at Brussels.

The Kossuth Hat, said to be a decided improvement upon the *hard-shelled* silk hats, is becoming all the rage in Philadelphia and New York. It is made of felted wool, is soft, pliable, and allows the perspiration to pass freely from the head.

MR. OWEN'S DEFENCE.

We have read the defence of Mr. Owen, late Consul at Havana, against certain charges preferred against him in connection with the Cuban expedition, and which charges, it is supposed, being regarded as well founded by the President, led to his recall.

Mr. Owen's defence is not completely satisfactory to our mind; but then we think it our duty to say, what we really think, that he has been unjustly dealt with. He shows, in his defence, that he went as far as he thought he could go, consistently with his powers as Consul, to save the unfortunate persons who were shot by order of the Captain-General; and he shows, also, that he was attentive to those who were sent to Spain, and that he did what he could to relieve their wants and mitigate their sufferings. He publishes a letter from the Captain-General, addressed to himself, just before the prisoners were shot, in which he, Concha, alludes to the fact that the prisoners had been outlawed by President Fillmore, and declares, in consequence, that he will admit no interference in their behalf. *This tells the tale.* Mr. Owen has been made a scape-goat for the Administration, and his reputation has suffered from his silence. He seems to feel this, for in concluding his defence he says: "My greatest error, perhaps, has been that which a friend had the kindness the other day to point out to me; and it requires a friend sometimes to bring our *real* errors to our notice. "Mr. Owen," said he, "you have done everything which you ought to have done, except to take care of yourself." If such shall be the general opinion of my countrymen, I shall be satisfied."

FLORIDA LAND SALES. An extensive sale of lands belonging to the State of Florida, is to take place in April and May next. Of these lands the Tallahassee Sentinel says: The largest and most important sale of selected lands ever proposed in Florida, is advertised in the Sentinel of to-day. These lands comprise some 300,000 of the 500,000 acres granted to the State for Internal Improvements, and constitute all which have been thus far selected and approved under the provisions of this grant. A large portion of them were selected immediately after the United States surveys had been completed, and before the lands were in market, and the general character of all is supposed to be far above average. Ranging from latitude 27 to 31, they are susceptible of a great variety of production, and offer a wide range of choice to all who may contemplate embarking in agricultural pursuits in Florida.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE. The details of the foreign news show that France is a puzzle to the most sagacious politicians and journalists in Europe. Nobody pretends to know anything about her condition since the *coup d'etat*, nor does any one prognosticate her future prospects. All is a blank. The Napoleonists, of course believe that, after the elections, all will go merrily as a marriage-bell; but the general opinion appears to be that some sudden outbreak will happen—that either the Reds, or the Socialists, or the Legitimists will get up a demonstration against Louis Napoleon, sooner or later. The future is, however, a profound puzzle. It is said that Lord Palmerston will be called upon to expel political refugees from London. This, however, he is not likely to do.

The Legislature of New York assembled on Monday last. The Senate was organized by the election of Democratic officers, and the House by the election of Whig officers, by a small majority. The annual Message of Gov. Hunt was delivered. He speaks of the progress of the State, and the valuation of property as having increased over a bilion of dollars. He advocates the enlargement of the canal, by creating a State debt of $21,500,000.

The Governor also argues in favor of a change in the present Tariff; and on the Slavery question he recommends mutual forbearance and a discontinuance of agitation.

The City authorities of New York, it is said, have notified the Hungarians at the Irving House that they would not pay their bills after the 6th instant. The entertainment of these gentlemen has already cost the City $17,000.

The Democratic County Convention for York, Pa. met on Monday last, and passed Resolutions in favor of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, without a division.

THE PRESIDENCY. The Boston Times has raised the flag of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, for Vice President.

NAPOLEON AND NICHOLAS. It is stated, in the late foreign news, that an aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia had arrived at Paris, to congratulate Louis Napoleon on his success.

Barnum's Museum in Philadelphia, was consumed by fire on the 30th December. A large and valuable collection of curiosities was destroyed. The fire was, with much effort, arrested.

The "*Live Giraffe*" is the title of a paper proposed to be issued in this City, by Mr. Wesley Whitaker. The "Giraffe" will no doubt prove a spicy and acceptable sheet. We wish the Editor success.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. In addition to the telegraphic report of the news by the Franklin, published in another column, we have received a despatch which states that the London Times represents the relations between Louis Napoleon and the British government to be unsatisfactory. The same is stated with regard to France and Austria, the latter power being described as looking upon President Napoleon's power as merely provisional, and preliminary to the restoration of legitimacy.

The subject of an alliance of England with America for the preservation of the cause of freedom against the encroachments of despotism, is exciting lively interest throughout England.

The Emperor of Morocco has refused to treat with the French *charge d'affairs*, who had left Tangier with other French citizens.

It will be seen that the Atlantic has arrived, with dates to the 20th ultimo. Returns from France show that Louis Napoleon had been elected President by an immense majority. *Washington Republic.*

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER TO KOSSUTH. We understand that a dinner was given to Governor Kossuth, on Saturday evening, by the President of the United States, at which were present the family of the President, Governor Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Pulszky, Captain Massingberd and Mrs. Massingberd, of the suite of Kossuth; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Webster, the Secretary of War, General Scott, Commodore Morris and lady; Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate; Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Boyd; Rev. Dr. Pyne; Rev. Dr. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate; Mrs. Butler; Major Lenox; Gen. Cass, Governor Seward, and General Shields, of the Senate Committee; Mr. Ampere, a distinguished savant on a visit to the French Minister; Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Mrs. Henry, and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition. *Washington Republic of Monday last.*

HEALTH OF HENRY CLAY.—*A Speech from Him.* It is stated from Washington that the health of Mr. Clay is much better, and it is said to be understood that he will endeavor to address the Senate to-day or to-morrow on the resolution of which Mr. Clarke, of R. I., gave notice on Friday, in reference to the policy of the U. S. Government on the subject of intervention. We do not know, however, on what authority this announcement is made. *Ball. Sun.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK, January 3. The steamer Franklin, which left Cowes at four o'clock on the evening of the 23d ultimo, arrived this afternoon, bringing fifty passengers.

France continued tranquil. The voting in Paris was continued till eight o'clock on Saturday night, and upwards of 300,000 votes had been taken. The weather was favorable, and the voting was conducted with the greatest quiet.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday, the 20th, amounted to 5,000 bales, at steady and unchanged rates. There were taken, on speculation 500 bales American and 500 bales of Surat. The market closed firmer.

The prices of breadstuffs showed no quotable change.

Second Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 4—8 p. m. Addresses of adhesion to the President of France have been received from a hundred and fifteen places, and from thirty-eight departments.

The voting in the departments was progressing earnestly and peacefully, and no doubt was entertained of the election of Napoleon by an immense majority.

Still Later from Europe—Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, January 4—10 p. m. The steamer Atlantic has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th ultimo.

At Paris on Sunday evening the ballot closed amid complete tranquillity. The result of the polling in twelve arrondissements was one hundred and thirty-two thousand in favor of Napoleon and eighty thousand against him. The returns from the departments, as far as received, were one million and seven hundred thousand in favor of Napoleon and two hundred and seven thousand against him.

Numerous deputations, representing the trade and manufactures of Paris, headed by M. Lemane, had waited on Louis Napoleon and given in their adhesion to his government.

Cotton had advanced at Liverpool ⅛, with sales of 14,000 bales in two days.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852.

Land to Kossuth and the Hungarians—A National Settlement now contemplated by the Magyar Chief—Himself and the Democrats and Abolitionists, &c.

Gentlemen: It appears that Kossuth has realized that as an exile from a land of persecution—as an emigrant seeking a home—he, and all his associates will be received with open arms—not only a home, but a homestead, equal in extent to several farms in Europe, as a free will gift, will be granted them.

He has made many minute inquiries on that subject—and has arived at the conclusion that all efforts to induce the Nation to plunge into a war for the doubtful emancipation of Hungary will result in disappointment.

His desire now is to obtain a large tract, on which to make a National settlement, and prefers to pay a reasonable price for it.

A wing of the democratic party have solemnly protested against his (Kossuth's) connexion with Seward and the abolitionists, and have convinced him that he will lose many friends unless he cuts them. He is much distressed, and he says Mr. Seward has been one of his best friends. B.

The above letter is from an occasional correspondent at Washington, whose sources of information are probably of the best character. Though Kossuth may contemplate a national settlement for such of his countrymen in this country as are here and may choose yet to come, it does not follow that he himself may not yet make a further effort in behalf of his country and European liberty. He may be wisely looking, however, to his national settlement, as an ultimate refuge, for himself in the contingency of failure.

Baltimore Sun.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, January 5.

Kossuth was this morning introduced to the United States Senate. After the announcement, the Senate adjourned to give Senators an opportunity of being personally introduced to the Governor, which ceremony being finished, Kossuth withdrew. There was no necessity, on the part of any person, by speeches or otherwise, to act as masters of ceremony, or to teach Kosauth international propriety—he understands it perfectly.

Carter's resolutions passed the House at last, by a vote of 128 to 58. Kossuth will be introduced to that honorable body to-morrow. The ceremony will not differ much from that gone through in the Senate.

The Congressional dinner will come off on Wednesday, and the Jackson Association dinner, which will be the most brilliant of them all, on Thursday next. To the latter a hundred ladies (God bless them!) will be admitted as spectators.

Revolution in Mexico not suppressed—Carvajal Reinforced—The Government trying to Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 2. By an arrival this morning, we have advices from Brownsville to the 24th ult. The revolution in Mexico has not been suppressed, as we were led to believe from previous accounts.

Carvajal, the revolutionary leader, it appears, after falling back, had been reinforced by one thousand men, and would soon open a new campaign.

It is currently reported that Canales is making overtures to Carvajal, and that the Government is trying to effect a compromise at all hazards.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6. Sales of 3,000 bales of cotton at 5¾ cents for middling Orleans, and 8¼ cents for middling uplands. Sales of 4,000 bbls. of flour at $4 50 for State brands, and $4 50 a $4 62½ for Ohio. Sales of Genesee wheat at 1 10 a $1 12. Sales of 4,000 bushels mixed corn at 65 cents. Beef and pork are quiet at yesterday's rates. Lard 9 a 9½ cents. Small sales of rice at former rates. Sales of 100 bbls. whiskey at 21 cents.

THE RECENT COLD WEATHER AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A letter from L. W. Cobleigh, Esq., of the Lafayette House, Franconia Notch, White Mountains, informs us that on Friday last the thermometer in the Notch stood at fourteen degrees below zero, while at the Franconia iron works, that Greenland of New England, the spirit thermometer stood at twenty-six degrees below zero, and the mercury was *thirty-two degrees below zero!* This was the coldest day of the season.

On Sunday last the mercury rose to thirty-three above zero, and a great deal of rain fell during the day.

Franconia, at thirty-two degrees below zero, still maintains its fame as the coldest spot in the United States. *Boston Transcript.*

Mr. Barnum, we are informed, disposed of the Philadelphia Museum (recently destroyed by fire) last summer, and that, in consequence, he loses nothing by the conflagration. *N. Y. Courier.*

MARRIED.

In Surry County, on the 17th December, by John H. Dobson, Esq., Mr. Robert Wood to Miss Lucy Ann Golding. Also, by the same, on the 23d, Mr. Nathan Stanly to Miss Nancy Jenkins. Also, by the same, on the 27th, Mr. John Griffith to Miss Elizabeth Marsh.

DIED.

In Jonston County, of Pneumonia, on the 2d instant, Mr. John Lashley. Also, on the same day, Miss Lucinda S. Turner, a member of the same family, in the 16th year of her age.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.
M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.
IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.
January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

A CARD.

THE REV. W. HOOPER, besides his classes of young Ladies, has under his instuction a small class of boys, learning "Bullions's Latin Reader," and would be willing to take several others of the same advancement.
January 3, 1852. 18—3t.

D. G. LOUGEE,
WATCH MAKER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
January, 7th, 1852. 14—3t.

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $ 650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No. 2.*] 450
" " " " Gothic style, " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " 5, 350
" " " " on modern legs, " 7-8, 300
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 300
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No. 5.*] 275
" " " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

Maryland Lotteries, for January, 1852.
HAMMETT & TATE,
Exchange Brokers and Lottery Venders.

MONDAY, January 12th.

Patapsco Institute, class 36—78 Nos., 16 drawn—Tickets $2 50—Capitals $9,000, 3,000, 1,500.—Certificates of Packages 30 dollars.

Washington County, class 7—75 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $8.—Capitals $25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,500, 20 of 750.—Certificates of Packages $96.

TUESDAY, January 13th.

Patapsco Institute, class 37—78 Nos., 12 drawn—Tickets $1—Capitals $4,621, 20-100, 10 of 1,000. Certificates of Packages $15 50.

Bel Air, class 2—78 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $5—Capitals $24,000, 12,000, 6,000, 3,000, 1,500, 20 of 500.—Certificates of Packages $70.

WEDNESDAY, January 14th.

Patapsco Institute, class 38—75 Nos., 14 drawn—Tickets $2 50—Capitals 8,000, 4,162½, 2,000, 1,000.—Certificates of Packages $32.

Susquehanna Canal, class 4—78 Nos., 13 drawn—Tickets $10.—Capitals $30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,870, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500.—Certificates of Packages 140.

For Tickets in the above Lotteries, address the new firm of HAMMETT & TATE,
No. 13 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 7, 1852. 18—

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.
Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

THE VARIETY STORE!
HENRY KIEM'S
North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.
January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS, spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 2, 1852. 18—

E. L. HARDING & CO. have taken a Store in connection with Col. C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville Street, next door to W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers. E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Large Stock of Winter Clothing.

IN consequence of having our Store burned on the 15th of December last, we have on hand a much larger stock of Clothing than we feel willing to keep over the approaching Summer. We do therefore offer our heavy Winter Clothing at cost for cash.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.
Raleigh, January 6th, 1852. 18—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.
W. W. HOLDEN.

For Sale.

A SECOND hand Rockaway, barness and tongue—also a splendid Chandelier.
Apply to R. P. FINCH.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S.
N. C. Bookstore

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and destch, on moderate terms, and warranted.

☞ *Call at the sign of the Watch.* ☜

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25. 1851. 103

State of North Carolina, WAKE COUNTY, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The nuncupative will of John Pennington, deceased, being reduced to writing, as testified to by the two subscribing witnesses, and being exhibited in Open Court and offered for probate by George H Pennington; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John W. Spain and his wife Susan, heirs at law of the said John Pennington, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said John W. Spain and his wife Susan to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake aforesaid, at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to show cause if any they have why the said will shall not be admitted to probate.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 3rd Monday of November, A. D. 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

Dec. 8, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62 1-2) 887—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895 - 6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851.

BENJ. C COOKE, c. c. c.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.

Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Wtlliams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte.*

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851. H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1851.

Agnes Jones, (widow,) or the Heirs at Law of James J. Jones, dec'd.—*Petition for Dower.*

THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Lazarus Robertson and Mary his wife to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the city of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in February next, and then and there to answer unto the several matters and things alleged, and set forth in said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, and the Petition heard exparte as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of November, A. D., 1851.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, C. C. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 30, 1851. 901—6w.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his check bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville.,

Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence the 2nd Monday in January, under the conduct of Mr. J. H. Horner as Principal.

Mr. Horner was prepared for College under the tuition of Mr. W. J. Bingham, and was graduated at the University of N. C. in June 1844, with the highest distinction in an unusually numerous class. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in the business of Teaching, and for the last four years has had charge of the Male Academy, at Hamilton, N. C. He brings with him the most flattering testimonials of high moral character and of his eminent success in the government and instruction of boys.

Tuition in the English Department per session of 5 months, - - - - - $12,50

Tuition in the Classical do " " 15,00

Oxford is considered one of the prettiest and most moral towns in the State, and is situated in an undoubtly healthy region. It is thirteen miles from Henderson depot on the R. & G. R. Road, which renders it very accessible to the Eastern part of the State.

THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, *Pres't.*

THOS. H. WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Thomas J. Hicks, Robert B. Gilliam, John C. Taylor, Jos. T. Littlejohn, Jno. R. Herndon, W. W. Young, R. W. Lassiter, *Trustees.*

Oxford, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—7tw.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. William M. Crenshaw, a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Crenshaw comes highly recommended by the faculty of said institution,—has a great talent for imparting instruction, and possesses a good knowledge of human nature.

Students can be prepared here for any College, or for the active pursuits of life.

This institution being permanent, and situated in a eighborhood distinguished for its health and beautiful scenery, a liberal share of patronage will be expected.

The Trustees are building a new Academy 1½ miles from Forestville, which will be completed by the next session.

TERMS—$7, $10, and $15 per session of five months, according to advancement. No deduction except in casse of protracted illness. Board can be obtained at $6 per month. For further particulars address Dr. W. H. HEARTSFIELD, at Forestville.

By order of the Trustees.

Nov. 24, 1851. 895—t15Jan.

Female Classical Institute.

HILLSBOROUGH STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first Session for 1852, will begin on Wednesday, the 14th of January, and continue 5 months.

The course of instruction is thorough and extensive, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, Painting and Music; the entire charge for which will be met by the payment of fifty dollars, in advance, per Session.

Those who board in the Institution will be furnished with every domestic comfort at an additional charge of fifty dollars. The number of Boarders will be limited to 20, and early application should be made to ensure admittance.

Mathematics and Ancient Languages will be taught by competent male Teachers—Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, by Ladies who are eminently qualified for the duties. The Principal confidently assures his patrons that no pains will be spared to make the Institute what it purports to be, a Female Classical Instisute.

Tuition in the Regular English course,	$15
Ancient Languages and Mathematics, each	10
Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, each,	10
Music with use of Instrument,	20

BENNET T. BLAKE,
Principal and Proprietor.

December 1, 1851. 18—2w.

ECLECTIC ACADEMY.

In the County of Nottoway.

In one Mile of the South-Side Rail Road.

THE next Session of my School will commence the 1st of February, 1852, and close the 1st of August.

The course of instruction embraces a thorough preparation for the Junior Classes of our best Colleges. School limited to fifteen scholars.

TERMS. Board and tuition, including bedding, washing, lights, &c., $75, payable in advance.

REFERENCES. Thos. H. Campbell, Virginia Senate; E. G Booth, Nottoway; Capt. Richard Jones, do.; Dr. H. E. Shore, do.; Lewis E. Harvie, Amelia; Leander Masters, do.; Dr. Geo. C. Scott, do.; Capt. D. H. Flournoy, Chesterfield; Wm. Gills, do., M. D. l'Anson, do.; Mr. Benj. Jones, Petersburg; Capt. John G. Adkins, do.; Hon. R K. Meade and T. S. Bocock, H. of R; Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, U. S. Senate.

Address the subscriber, Morgansville, Nottoway, Va.

A. G. A. COLEMAN.

Dec. 13, 1351. 898—w6w.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, North Caroli na.

Rev. P. TELLER BABBIT, Rector.

THE Tenth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1852.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board and Washing, &c., with instruction in English and the Ancient Languages, $76 per term of five months.

The design of this School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for a thorough training. In respect to beauty, retirement, and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this School possesses great advantages. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of the University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 5, 1851. 11—13t.

SEDGEWICK SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Thursday the 1st of January next, and end the 1st of June, following.

TERMS of Tuition per session, payable in advance

Primary English branches,	$ 10 00
Higher do. do.	12 00
The same, embracing, Mathematics,	15 00
The same, embracing Latin and Greek,	15 00
French language,	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Use of Instruments, each,	3 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1851. 9—t1stF.

Franklin Institute,

Cedar Rock, Franklin County, North Carolina.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

THE 11th Term of this School will open on the 1st Monday in January, 1852.

Board, $6,50 per month.

For a Circular containing full particulars apply to the Principal, or JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.

Sec. Board Trustees.

December 13, 1851. 13—6t.

Raleigh Academy.

THE 21st session of this Institution will again commence on the 7th of January, 1852.

TUITION, PER SESSION.

Classics,	$25.
English,	16.

J. M. LOVEJOY,

Dec. 15, 1851. 14—3t.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and bandles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper,s, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpacs, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

TAR RIVER ACADEMY,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

9 Miles West of Oxford.

THE First session of this School for 1852 will commence on Thursday, the 15th day of January, and continue till the middle of June, at which time there will be a public Examination. This Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood, and will be under the charge of Mr. J. F. Dance, a native of Prince Edward County, Va. and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. Mr. Dance has had some experience in teaching, and comes highly recommended by Dr. Smith, the President of Randolph Macon College, and by others of high standing.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7,50
The Higher branches of English,	12,50
" Classics,	15,00

For the purpose of encouraging parents and guardians to patronize this school the Trustees propose to take boarders at $5 per month, which will make this the cheapest good School in this section of country.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

C. W. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

Tar River P. O. Granville County, Dec. 27, 1851. 901—2t.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE. By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the North Carolina Bookstore by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

NASHVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the supervision of Mr. Selah Hammond, who has had long experience in fitting youth for College.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Primary English branches,	$8,00
Higher do. do.	12,00
The same embracing Latin and Greek,	15,00

Board for Children can be had in good families in and ouar the village at $6 per month.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Nashville, N. C. Dec. 4, 1851. 11—4tw.

Belford Female Academy,

NASH CO. N. C.

MRS. M. C. RICHARDSON, } *Principals.*
MISS M. E. STONE, }

THE Exercises will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1852.

Board per month. $6,50, Other charges as formerly.

For particulars inquire of Dr. G. SILLS, Belford P. O.

December 13, 1851. 13—6t.

Family School,

Warren County, near Littleton, N. C.

The next Session of this School will commence on Friday, the 16th of January.

TERMS.

For Boys entering under 14 years and preparing for College, Board and Tuition per session in advance $80.

For others, private application may be made.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1851. 15—w4t.

FEMALE SCHOOL, Hillsboro', N. C.

THE winter Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School will begin on Thursday, the 15th January next. Board can be had in the Family of the Prinnipal. For terms, &c. see circular. Address

REV. R. BURWELL,
Hillsboro' N. C.

Dec. 12, 1851. 898—4w.

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theologica Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 901—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

Ready Made Clothing.

FINE dress and frock Coats,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fine fancy silk, merino and velvet Vests,
Fine beaver, pilot, Petersham and cloth Overcoats,
Common Negro Overcoats, Jackets and Pants,
Boy's sack and frock cloth and Tweed Coats,
Boy's Tweed and Cassimere Pantaloons,
Merino, Silk and Linen Shirts,

The above goods were manufactured expressly for City trade, and are warranted to be equal in style, quality and workmanship, to any made to order, and will be sold at reduced prices for cash. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1851. 11—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE. The North Carolina Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by BENJAMIN SWAIM. Second edition, revised and corrected.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, 1851. 12—

Purified Charcoal Tooth Paste.

FOR whitening and preserving the Teeth, cleansing the mouth, and purifying the breath. Charcoal is a powerful disinfecting agent; and when made from proper materials, is considered by the most eminent physicians aed medical writers, to be the safest Dentifrice in use. The only obstacle to its more general use, has been its dusty nature, which, in the form now offered, is entirely avoided. This preparation contains no other substances except such as are necessary to prepare it in this form, which of themselves are perfectly safe, and induce a healthy condition of the mouth. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Dec. 1851.

FORM BOOK—The North Carolina Form Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the act fixing the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina bar. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, December, 1851. N. C. Bookstore.,

A LOT of Thomastown Lime.

Just to hand

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

Rare Chance for a good Investment.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ⋈ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style,

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank. THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Span